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LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1918.

THREE HALFPENCE

ALLIES PRODDING THE HUSK ON ALL SIDES.

BRITISH MAKING PROGRESS.

French Closing in on St. Quentin:
Serbians' Rapid Advance.

The Allies have had a most successful week, gaining important victories on four fronts.

The Germans have been heavily defeated on the West front by the British and French, losing 10,000 prisoners and 60 guns, and everywhere, the Allies are approaching the Hindenburg line, which has been broken at some places.

In Palestine Gen. Allenby has scored a great triumph, and the whole Turkish army in the country is now in danger of envelopment.

In Macedonia the Serbians, assisted by the French and their other Allies, have broken clean through the Bulgarian line, capturing many prisoners and guns, and the Bulgars are now in full retreat over a front of 70 miles.

In North Russia the Karelians have scored a signal success over a Finnish force, led by Germans, which has been completely defeated, while our troops at Archangel have sunk some of the enemy's best boats in a brilliant raid.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

ENEMY REPULSED.

OUR LINE IMPROVED AT POINTS.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Yesterday afternoon fresh attacks against our posts north of Meuvres were repulsed.

In the evening the enemy heavily bombarded our positions in the neighbourhood of Gauche Wood, and under cover of this bombardment succeeded in pressing back slightly one of our advanced posts north of the wood.

Throughout the night the German infantry made repeated and determined attempts with flamethrowers and bombs to drive in our positions in this locality. All these attacks were repulsed by our troops after hard fighting.

During the night our line was advanced slightly north-west of Bellenglise.

This morning fighting recommenced in the sector east of Epely.

We improved our positions slightly last night west of Messines, capturing a German strong point together with several prisoners.

Some progress has been made by our troops also south-east of Ypres.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

BENAY CAPTURED.

FRENCH NEARING ST. QUENTIN.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

During the night our troops operating in the region of St. Quentin captured Benay and progressed north of this village.

We repulsed an enemy counter-attack on Castres.

There was activity on the part of both armies in the region of the plateaux north of the Aisne.

In Lorrairie two German attempts against our posts towards Arracourt and Ancervillers were unable to obtain any result.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

SERBIAN OFFICIAL.

ADVANCE GOES ON.

OVER 10 VILLAGES FREED IN A DAY.
FRIDAY.—Our indefatigable troops have gained important results; their advance in the fighting in a northerly direction has been in one day more than 10 miles. The infantry has passed the line Krivovo—Etravogo—Dragolj—Polochko. Our cavalry is now on this line.

More than 10 villages have been liberated in one day. The soldiers of the Cerna have taken the village of Godivak. Our aviators do not cease bombarding and firing from their mitrailleuses on the enemy's retreating troops.

Great numbers of prisoners, among them a Lt.-colonel, and several guns are reported to have been captured. The number cannot be ascertained now owing to the speed of the advance.

The population is welcoming the arrival of our troops with great enthusiasm.

Soldiers of new Serbia, who had been forced to enlist in the Bulgarian army, are throwing their arms away and passing to our side.

VICTORY IN PALESTINE.

ROUT OF TURK ARMY:
3,000 PRISONERS.

The Allied forces under Gen. Allenby have won a notable victory in Palestine against the Turks, whose army was routed and over 3,000 prisoners and quantities of material taken.

Gen. Allenby's Despatch.

During the night of Sept. 18, our troops commenced a general attack on the front between the Jordan and the sea. To the east of the Jerusalem Nablus road British and Indian troops advanced and successfully upset the Turkish road communications leading south-east from Nablus.

Main Attack Launched.
At 4.30 on the 19th the main attack, in which French troops participated, was launched after a short bombardment between Rafat and the coast. Our infantry made rapid progress, overrunning the entire hostile defensive system on this front by 8 a.m., and penetrating to a maximum depth of 5 miles before swinging eastwards.

The latest available reports indicate that the Turkish railway junction was occupied by our infantry in the course of the afternoon, whilst a brigade of Australian Light Horse had reached the main Turkish Mesopotamian railway in the vicinity of Anetia, cutting off large bodies of the retreating enemy with guns and transport.

Meantime a strong cavalry force of British, Indian and Australian troops, moving northwards in the coastal plain, seized by midday the road junction of Hudeira (Liktara) 19 miles from the coast and destroyed it.

Arabs Cut Railway.
East of the Jordan a strong detachment of Arab troops of the King of the Hedjaz (our Ally), descending on the Turkish railway junction of Dera, severed the rail communications leading north, south and west from that centre. Naval units co-operated in the advance of our troops, clearing the coastal strip with gunfire. Operations continue.

Big Hauf of Prisoners.
By 6 p.m. on the 19th over 8,000 prisoners had passed through our camps, many more being reported, but not yet counted. Large quantities of material have also been taken.

Behind the Main Force.

Gen. Allenby's success is a notable one. Had it likely to have far-reaching results coming east of the Jordan, on the heels of the Bulgarian defeat. Both the Turks and Bulgars have appealed to Germany for help, and as it is impossible for this cry to be responded to, the relations between them and the Huns are likely to become strained to the breaking point. Gen. Allenby is now in the rear of the main Turkish force to the west of the Jordan, and he is continuing to find great difficulty in extricating himself from this position. To add to the difficulty of the Turks the Arabs have cut the Hedjaz railway east of Lake Tiberias.

The Hedjaz railway is the main rail line of the Turkish Empire, and its interruption has inflicted a severe defeat on the Turks at Teflis, south-east of the Dead Sea.

On the Salonika front the Serbians have pushed across the Cerna River and are continuing their march on the Bulgarian advance base. They have also made further progress on the right of the front of attack, where they have captured Mirjehko and are advancing towards Komotini.

They have captured about 5,000 prisoners and 80 guns. The British and Greeks on either side of Lake Doiran have attacked and made some progress, and captured 700 prisoners. This attack is regarded as important, because it will compel the Bulgarians to retain troops on our front and thus prevent their withdrawing reserves to meet the main attack by the Serbians.

Retreat on 70-mile Front.
The Bulgarians have evacuated their positions on a 70-mile front—from Monastir to the Vardar. On the left wing, in the Italian and French sector, heavy fire has started, possibly the prelude to a new offensive. The Serbians are continuing their march on the right of the front of attack. It connects Uskub and Belgrade and passes through Nish. If the Serbians reach it the Bulgarians will be deprived of their main line of communication for the Vardar. The marching powers of the Serbian infantry are of a high order. Many a time they have covered 50 miles in 24 hours. These powers are proving an important factor in the pursuit of the Bulgarians. The Serbs continue the "push" with tireless energy. In their pursuit, they successfully crossed the River Belashnitsa, a tributary of the Cerna.

Crown Prince in Command.
The Crown Prince Alexander is in command of the Serbians with Marshal Michich, one of the best known Serbian leaders, as chief of the Headquarters Staff. On the 19th he commanded the army which beat the Austrians at Rudnik, in North Serbia, and captured 60,000 prisoners and 200 and 300 guns. The Serbian Second Army is commanded by Marshal Stanpanovich, who won the battle of Yador, the first to be credited to the Allies in the War.

STOP PRESS.

FOR LATEST NEWS

See Back Page.

LABOUR'S WAR

AIMS.

TROUNCING FOR L.L.P. PACIFIST.

There was a lively scene at the Allied Labour and Socialist Conference which has been held at Central Hall, Westminster, during the week. Mr. Kneeshaw, a shining light of the L.L.P., and a candidate for a Birmingham seat, after declaring that he did not know what the war was about, offered strong opposition to the declaration that the Conference should do all in its power to secure victory over the Central Powers. It was wicked, he said, for England to occupy the moral position of a victor, and he said that the Conference should do all in its power to secure victory over the Central Powers. It was wicked, he said, for England to occupy the moral position of a victor, and he said that the Conference should do all in its power to secure victory over the Central Powers.

Trounced by Mr. Thomas, M.P., Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., rose and severely trounced Kneeshaw. Last night's speech, he said, should be taken as representative of British Labour, and he said that the Conference should do all in its power to secure victory over the Central Powers.

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THE 14 POINTS.

WILSON'S PEACE TERMS.

1.—No secret diplomacy.

2.—Freedom of the seas.

3.—Sincere equality among peaceable nations.

4.—Reduction of armaments.

5.—Sincere equality among peaceable nations.

6.—Evacuation of all Russian territory and free cooperation with her in determining her own development.

7.—Full restoration of Belgium.

8.—Restoration of the Balkan territory.

9.—Readjustment of Italian frontiers.

10.—Of autonomous development to the peoples of Austria-Hungary.

11.—Full restoration of Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro, with free access to the sea.

12.—Full restoration of independence of the Balkan States, whose relations to the world shall be determined by historical and geographical facts.

13.—Full Turkish sovereignty, but free opportunity for autonomy for non-Turkish nationalities now under Turkish rule.

14.—Full restoration of Poland.

15.—A League of Nations.

that at the outset and to-day Germany was prepared for war, and that if it had not come 4 years ago they would have manufactured some pretext for it. (Applause.) The war aims of Labour are definite. There can be no ending of the war until the Central Powers either voluntarily leave France and Belgium or are forced out. Remember, it was never intended to leave Germany a free hand in the East. (Applause.) The war aims of Labour are definite. There can be no ending of the war until the Central Powers either voluntarily leave France and Belgium or are forced out. Remember, it was never intended to leave Germany a free hand in the East. (Applause.)

Support for Wilson's Points.

An emergency meeting of the Labour Party Executive was subsequently held, when it was decided to repudiate strongly the speech made earlier in the day by Mr. Kneeshaw. The whole British trade union movement would support the American memorandum on war aims together with President Wilson's 14 points.

COMPERS GOING TO FRANCE.

Mr. Compson and other delegates of the French Federation of Labour who are with him will proceed to France next week, where they will remain for some time in order to get into still closer touch with French Labour.

It is probable that the party will later proceed to Italy before returning to America.

BURYING BLOCK SHIPS.

Huns' New Plan at Zeebrugge.

From a prominent Belgian gentleman now in London, Reuters' Agency learns that recent trustworthy refugees from the neighbourhood of Zeebrugge announce that the Germans are unable to blow up or otherwise destroy the ships sunk by the British at the entrance of the Bruges Canal.

They are now trying to dredge away the sand in order to make the vessels sink down so as to block up the waterway.

According to the reports of 2 Belgians who escaped from Belgium a fortnight ago, the vessels in the canal have been lowered to such an extent that at high tide submarines can pass over them.

THE COAL SHORTAGE.

A SEVERE WINTER AHEAD.

Addressing, at the Mansion House on Friday, a meeting of Mayors of London and the Home Counties, called to consider the coal outlook, Sir Albert Stanley said: "The demands as we know them now, our own and those of our Allies, on the neutral countries, cannot be met on the present basis of output to the extent of roughly 30 million tons. How is so serious a problem as so suddenly arisen? To find an answer we must go back to March of this year. You all remember those very anxious days when the German armies were advancing on the Western front. I think it would be only true to say that our army suffered a real disaster and that we were face to face with this most difficult. What we were confronted with was an instantaneous and unanswerable demand for more men for the army. The army had to be rebuilt to its original strength, and one of the great sources, if not the largest, of man power, were the coal mines. I had a sufficient knowledge of our military situation—I knew what it meant—I did not shrink from a lack of coal which is necessary from the coal mines, but under the circumstances I had not the slightest hesitancy in agreeing with the decision of the War Cabinet.

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BLOWS WITH HAMMER. TEACHER OF 82! RESTAURANT MEALS.

VIOLENT ATTACK ON WIFE A PLUCKY ENGLISHWOMAN. NEW SCALE FOR COUPONS.

A terrible scene in the street was described at West Ham, when John The liveliest member of the whole party of British women who have A new scale of equivalent meat weights for catering establishments.

Farley (40), a greengrocer at Abbeylane Street, Stratford, E., was charged with an attempt to murder his wife, Mrs. Jones, of Rue de la Grose Torte, Brussels, aged 82. Mrs. Jones was separated 3 years ago by the Germans from her husband, who was sent to England and refused to allow her to accompany him. Thrown on her own resources, in circumstances that have been described as "hellish," the people of half her years, she refused to give way to despair, but set to work with extraordinary vigour to make a living for herself and her

which comes into force on Sunday, is issued by the Food Ministry. It is as follows:—

Per Coupon	
Uncooked butcher's meat, including beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, and offal, but excluding kidneys and ox-spleen	4 oz.
The above meat cooked	8 oz.
Butcher's meat in any form, or other similar articles	24 oz.
Butter	2 oz.
Beef sausage	must now be served against coupons, at the rate of 16 oz.

Prisoner's Statement. Prisoner was about to strike her with the hammer when she saw the hammer fell and was picked up by a Mrs. Fouchet. The hammer was smeared and wet with blood. Prisoner was told that the hammer was a severe struggle. Prisoner was

shouting out: "Let me die. Let me die." He was very excited, but I assured him that I would not let anything get him back into his house, where he continued to struggle, and I tried to get at a razor, saying, "I have to do myself in now, now that I let me go. I am going to die. I am going sooner to West Ham police station, and here he made a statement. He said:—

"I have awoke all night thinking, and I was in a terrible state of mind, and when I got her in a proper position I got the razor. Her eyes came out of her head, and she prayed to me not to do it. I was in a terrible state of mind, coming to I'll bring the things back." She caught hold of the razor and cut her

throat, as for more than 3 years she had been in her relatives' house in England, although they had repeatedly tried to get news of her. When she was told last week that she would be allowed to return home she was so glad that she was ready to leave in 24 hours. On the way to England she was the only member of the party who did not suffer from sea sickness. She states that in Belgium she had 8 francs a day, and in London 10 francs for half a pound, and that four shillings was a pound and abominably adulterated. The bread ration is only 1 loaf weekly, and fat is almost unobtainable.

Monday Borough Council, said enormous quantities of meat were being destroyed at their East-Lane depots. Whole sides of beef, he said, were brought from a wharf to a depot, and then found that it had been kept in cold storage until it was rotten. Meat was going up 2d. per lb., and yet they were called upon to destroy tons of it because it was rotten. The chairman of the Public Health Committee, said it was true a certain quantity of meat had been destroyed, but he did not think its condition was such as to make it necessary to do so, rather to difficulties in getting it to

OIL FOR THE NAVY.

When prisoner was charged, she said, "No, not attempted murder."

The Woman's Injuries.

—Dr. Sophia Rosenberg, of Queen Victoria Hospital, said that the woman was admitted there covered with blood, and was slightly collapsed. She had 2 big cuts on her head, 1 about 4 in. long, and another cut about 2 in. long. Her left hand was also cut, and there were abrasions on both elbows. Her eyes were also bruised. One of her eyes was also bruised. The wounds might have been caused by a blunt instrument, and considerable violence must have been used to inflict them. She does admit that she anticipated the accusations, but it would be a fortnight before the injured woman could attend the court.—Accused—who is said to have

Machinery for drilling for oil for the Navy is being rapidly erected by Lord Cowdroy on 2 sites near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, and operations on the first bore will be begun by American experts in a few weeks. Lord Cowdroy, head of the firm of S. Pearson & Co., said that the Government spend £500,000 in boring for oil on condition that the work would be protected by legislation from indiscriminate drilling. The Government accepted the offer, appointed Messrs. Pearson as its agents, and passed the Petroleum (Production) Bill, prohibiting the drilling of oil wells without searching for or getting petroleum in the United Kingdom. In the meantime Lord Cowdroy, to avoid delay, obtained up-to-date machinery and

COAL ECONOMY POINTS.

REPLIES TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

The Coal Controller continues to receive requests for information of doubtful points in connection with the new Coal Cues and Lighting Order. He has made it known that a scullery counts as a room when it is fitted with a fireplace, copper, or stove, and used in the place of a kitchen. Without the assent of the Controller, a householder cannot register with more than 1 coal dealer. Each householder is responsible for the amount of consumption of coal and gas, but may apply for additional allowances in respect of lodgers, according to separate regulations. He may have a truck of coal and share it among his friends without the consent of the Local Fuel Overseeer.

When angered at his house his life had sold some of the goods he had received from the magistrates, directed that he be taken to the House of Detention in a cab.

HOUSING "SCANDAL."

CHEPSTOW COUNCIL'S PROTEST.

Dog kennels, pigsties, and mud and filth were made good for by Mr. H. J. Thomas at a meeting of the Chepstow Council, to the houses which are being constructed in connection with the national shipyard scheme. The protest was made good by proceedings against a house described as "the Bulwark Garden City scandal," and it was stated that a request to Gen. Collard for copies of the report was not being made. Mr. H. J. Thomas described the houses as "an absolute scandal." He suggested that the houses be pulled down and the site be sold to the War Office.

skilled labour from the United States, and an oil company expected to make a drilling rig, single bore under the most favourable conditions would be between £30,000 and £40,000. Oil in Derbyshire is most likely to be found at a depth of about 2,000 feet, and for this depth will be started with a hole 13in. in diameter, finishing up at the bottom at about 6in. or 8in. It is hoped to get from the Derbyshire area a considerable quantity of oil, and other valuable by-products, which will be "drawn off" (distilled) before the heavier product is sent to the Admiralty for naval use.

Collard, it was understood, considers the success of the venture to be of such great national importance that he is prepared to spend £1,000,000 on the scheme before he will abandon the scheme.

CLERK'S CONFESSION.

£800 DEFALCATIONS.

A sad story of a clerk's downfall was related at a Bow-street Law Court. Anthony George (31) was charged with stealing £18 10s. belonging to Geo. Moore, engineer, of High Holborn, W.C. It was stated that accused had been employed by Moore as a boy, and about 7 years ago, when in a destitute condition, he was taken back as a clerk. He was responsible for the loss of £800 from Moore's accounts. The money in question was entrusted to him to pay to a firm in the City of London, but instead of sending it he appropriated it for his own use. He made a confession about that and other matters, and it had been found that during the past few years he had been misappropriating the money.

C.O.'S CONTROL A CAOL.

WARDERS WITHOUT POWERS.

The arrival of a number of conscientious objectors, known as "absolutists," at Wakefield Prison has been met by extraordinary administrative treatment. These "absolutists" are men who have served more than 2 years' hard labour, and they have been transferred to Wakefield Prison for protesting against conscription. When they arrived at the prison, under the escort of warders, they

counts. Defendant's defalcations amounted at the least to between £700 and £800. He had had a salary of £600 a week, and he was paid about £1 a week. Inquiries were at present being made of accused's nationality. He appeared to have been born in Berlin, but claimed to be English. The defendant had admitted the accusations were true, was sentenced to 6 months hard labour,

NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

In the "Searchlight" issued by New Zealanders, Lt. C. McCartney

DRUGGED IN TEASHOP.

A startling story of the drugging and robbery of an Australian soldier in a teashop in London has been told by the Daily Express. The soldier entered the teashop, says the "Express," in company with a well-dressed woman about the order of a lady, including tea. The woman poured out and handed him his cup, from which he took a deep drink. In less than a minute the soldier swooned. His companion ex-

found that no preparations had been made for their arrival. Forty soldiers who had been ordered to do industrial work refused point-blank. They had from the first, they said, taken up the "absolutist" position, and declined to be forced into anything approximating to the Home Office scheme, then the suspicion was aroused that the men were not at all the "lax" type not at all the regulations mentioned by the Home Secretary or any definite instructions. The warders had no power to give orders, and the conscientious objectors assumed that they would not be allowed to take possession of different offices, posted up notices, and held meetings to discuss the situation.

While in his travels as a soldier from New Zealand has seen many countries, and the more he has seen of these the more he has been struck by the conditions in—In the justice of its laws, the virility of its men, the virtue of its women, the prosperous conditions of its people, the grandeur of its scenery —far exceeds them all. He has been disgusted at the vicious conditions under which large numbers of its half-civilized men, and surprised at the laxity of moral standards in the most of the most highly civilized countries. And in his pride of his native land he has been glad to keep it free from the vice and deplorable conditions which exist elsewhere. He has been willing to die for

He's often taken like this, and unbuttoned his tunic. Then saying: "I'll buy him a seditious powder," she hurried from the shop and was not seen again except by a policeman on patrol duty. He came to the station alone after a hurry to the station. The soldier, who had been drugged, gradually recovered consciousness and discovered that, in unfastening his tunic, the woman had seen his face. It was the first time that afternoon in a public-house had stolen £25. In Treasury notes and all his silver, which he had placed in a purse in his handkerchief.

GEN. THWAITES, D.M.I.
As exclusively announced in "The

PEOPLE" last week, Maj. J. W. Thwaites, C.B., has been appointed Director of the War Office, in succession to Gen. Sir G. Macdonogh, who has been made adjutant-general. Gen. Thwaites was in command of one of the expeditions to the Congo, in France, and has distinguished himself as a commander in the field. He served in the Crimean war, and has since. He has had previous experience in the Intelligence Department of the War Office, and has been under the same work, although he has taken up a difficult task in succeeding such a capable officer as Sir G. Macdonogh. Gen. Thwaites was born in 1863.

CUT OFF BY THE TIDE.—Two naval gunners on furlough were cut off by the tide while exploring a large cave at Baggy Point, where they attempted to scale the cliffs and had reached a ledge 50ft. high when they found further progress impossible. Their distress signals were seen, and rescue was organized. Darkness caused the attempts at rescue to be suspended till daybreak, when a coast watcher named Hamling, father of a young girl who was lowered over the cliff and brought them to safety.

STANDARD SUITS DEARER.—It was officially announced in Bradford that the recent rise in the price of the standard men's suits, which was originally fixed at 57s. 6d., has been increased to 60s. The following new prices have been adopted by the Bradford Textile Association:

Men's suits, Grade Maker's	price.	Retail price.
3 cloth trousers	45s. 6d.	50s.
2 cloth trousers	31s. 6d.	35s.
Jacket and vest	31s. 6d.	35s. 6d.
Unlined trousers	15s. 6d.	20s. 3d.
Boots	7s. 6d.	10s. 6d.

Prices of hats and extras are to remain as previously fixed.

£300 FOR FIREMAN'S WIDOW.—£300 was awarded under the City of London Firemen's Act in the City of London Court, to the widow and children of Francesco Bugia, St. Paul's Bay, Malta, fireman of a steamship owned by the firm of Messrs. J. & W. P. & Co., Ltd., who met his death through enemy action while working for them on May 17.

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telling more. BRITON—Cannot tell you whether or no I have seen him, but can address the letter as you suggest, reach him.

POULTRY.

BROOKYTER—The effect of a teamster oil, followed later by the double hit of olive oil, on the swollen condition of the feet of poultry, has been well protected from draughts. +LIVE The only thing I can suggest is grain and water, and if it will do any good, an addition of cooked green garden peas, or carrots cut up small, would aid and moulting is retarding the latter. The skin is due to an overheated condition, and the feathers are coming in a week, and use less meat, maize, or corn meal, and give them some wheat. Kyle, Carlton-in-Cleveland Village, Conn. Farcules are excellent bait for fish, and may be used at the top of their in a deep vessel of fairly pure water, and they will rise in relation into the shrimp. Give bird life to PHRANES.—The subject rest is outside

the same feeding value as in pre-war years. The price of the feed was also low, owing to the delay by the arrival of November, and the fact that the market was not so busy as it was in the summer. The price of the feed was also low, owing to the delay by the arrival of November, and the fact that the market was not so busy as it was in the summer.

